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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/552,134

09/14/2006

Irina Velikyan

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36335 7590 10/15/2008

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EXAMINER

PERREIRA, MELISSA JEAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1618

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

10/15/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-15 are pending in the application. Any objections and/or rejections from previous office actions that have not been reiterated in this office action are obviated.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 1-15 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffiths et al. (WO03/059397) in view of the combined disclosures of Yngve (Int. Diss. Abs. **2001**, 62) and Bottcher et al. (US 5,439,863) and in further view of Maier-Borst et al. (GB 2056471A) as stated in the office action mailed 6/6/08.
4. Applicant asserts that Bottcher et al. concerns inorganic chemistry of salts and not coordination chemistry of the instant invention and that Bottcher et al. studies transition metals with diketones, dithiocarbamide acid derivatives, dihydroxy compounds, diamines and other difunctional ligands in order to use them as catalysts for polymerization and curing reactions.

5. Bottcher et al. does teach of coordination chemistry since it teaches of neutral transition metal complexes salts where the metal complex salt/transition complex is coordinated to a ligand, where the ligand is coordinated around a central atom (column 1, lines 16-17; column 2, lines 25-29). The ligands of the disclosure may include those with dioxime (N and O containing), etc. groups (column 5, lines 20-24). The transition complexes encompass the coordination complexes of the instant claims. The production of neutral metal complex salts is in substantially quantitative yield and high purity via microwave (column 2, lines 30-33; column 3, lines 45 and 55-59).

6. Applicant asserts that the reference of Maier-Borst et al. is aimed to synthesize an anion exchange resin for the separation of gallium-68 from germanium-68 thus avoiding the use of EDTA for elution as it was done before the 1980's.

7. The instant claims are drawn to the method of obtaining  $^{68}\text{Ga}$  from a  $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$  generator with an anion exchanger, such as polystyrene-divinylbenzene and a dilute HCl solution. The method of Maier-Borst et al. is drawn to obtaining  $^{68}\text{Ga}$  from a  $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$  generator with an anion exchanger, such as styrene and divinylbenzene and a dilute HCl solution (p1, lines 59-63) and therefore the method of Maier-Borst et al. encompasses the method of the instant claims. The instant claims do not provide the limitations of a preconcentration procedure.

### ***Double Patenting***

8. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory

Art Unit: 1618

obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-15 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1,2,8-15,18, and 19 of copending Application No.10/552,206 and of claims 1-14 on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims1-5 and 8-14 of copending Application No. 11/358,681.

Applicant asserts that terminal disclaimers will be filed once the instant application is indicated to be allowable.

Terminal disclaimers have not been filed and therefore the rejection is maintained.

9. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re*

Art Unit: 1618

*Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

10. Claims 1,3-7 and 15 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 8-14 of copending Application No. 10/552,206 and of claims 1,3-6 and 9-14 under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-4,8-13 of copending Application No. 11/358,681.

Applicant asserts that the claims will be amended or cancelled if the instant application is indicated to be allowable.

The rejections are maintained as the claims of the copending applications have not been amended or cancelled.

### ***Conclusion***

11. No claims are allowed at this time.

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

Art Unit: 1618

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MELISSA PERREIRA whose telephone number is (571)272-1354. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-5pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Hartley can be reached on 571-272-0616. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael G. Hartley/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1618

/Melissa Perreira/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1618

<div><b>Application Number</b></div> <div></div>	<b>Application/Control No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination</b>	
	10/552,134	VELIKYAN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	MELISSA PERREIRA	1618	